

1961

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., September 14, 1961.
Hon. MIKE MANSFIELD,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MANSFIELD: This letter is in response to your request that we give further consideration to the need for a northern Great Plains regional center for soil and water conservation research proposed for location at Sidney, Mont.

Senate Document No. 59, 86th Congress, 1st session, the working group report on facility needs for soil and water conservation research, recommends Sidney, Mont., as a suitable location for the establishment of a regional center for research on problems of moisture conservation, and water and wind erosion. Moisture availability is always a limiting factor in the northern Great Plains, both for dryland farming and range forage production. This year's disastrous drought has made research to develop more effective methods for productive use of the limited moisture available for crop or forage production urgent.

Dryland farming in the area has been limited by climate, chiefly to wheat fallow. Recently, safflower, an oil seed crop, has come into use in the area on lands diverted from wheat production. Production of safflower has aggravated erosion problems.

We are assured by many years' experience of excellent cooperation at Sidney with the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station through its Eastern Branch Experiment Station. We have been informally offered a site for the headquarters building of the proposed regional center on the lands of the branch experiment station. Close association and cooperation with the personnel of the Montana Branch Experiment Station would greatly facilitate research at the proposed center.

The work of the proposed regional research center would be expedited by use of a tract of land which would be made available near Culbertson by a group of soil conservation districts for field studies. Other areas could be obtained for use as needed.

The proposed northern Great Plains regional center would directly serve eastern Montana and adjacent areas of the Dakotas and Wyoming. Results of research on moisture conservation would be applicable generally on wheat-fallow and hard range lands in other areas.

Sincerely yours,
ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1961.

Hon. ORVILLE FREEMAN,
Secretary, Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Senator METCALF and I are today sending the attached letter to the President and we will appreciate your continued interest in the proposed Soil and Water Research Center at Sidney, Mont.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1961.

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: Senator METCALF and I are today sending the attached letter to the President and we would appreciate your cooperation in getting this project started. As you know, the Department of Agriculture's program for the current fiscal year includes two similar facilities in Alabama and Missouri.

With best personal wishes, I am,
Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

FACTS FAVORING THE LOCATION OF A NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION RESEARCH CENTER AT SIDNEY, MONT.

1. A study committee of Federal and State scientists recommended the establishment of a soil and water conservation research center in the general area of eastern Montana and the western Dakotas. Sidney is the most central location available to serve the area in question.

2. The study committee also recommended that the proposed Soil and Water Conservation Research Center should be associated with a land-grant college of agriculture. There is no land-grant college campus situated in the immediate area to be served but an extension of the Montana State College campus is available in the form of the eastern branch of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station. The recommended land-grant college affiliation can be achieved through this relationship. Furthermore, a site for the headquarters building of the research center can be provided on the lands of the branch experiment station.

3. The proposed location at Sidney can reach out easily to the important soil and water situations characteristic of the northern Great Plains. Important problem situations are present in the area on dry croplands, irrigated lands, and rangelands. Most important, perhaps, is the fact that the Sidney location is near the dividing line between the glaciated and the unglaciated soils of the northern Great Plains and the problems of both of these important soil situations can be studied readily from Sidney.

4. The farm and ranch people of northeastern Montana have a long record of support for soil and water conservation research, including the expenditure of locally provided funds for the support of soil and water research carried on cooperatively with the Agricultural Research Service and earlier with the Soil Conservation Service over a period of more than 20 years. The continuing nature of this local support is unique and should be encouraged and supplemented. It is doubtful if this degree of local support and leadership in the field of soil and water conservation research can be duplicated at any other place in the Nation.

5. The local supporters of soil and water conservation research have extended themselves to the limit to provide permanence for such a research effort in the area. For approximately 20 years, the soil conservation districts in the area leased a farm which was made available without charge as a site for soil and water conservation research. These same soil conservation districts purchased a farm of 80 acres near Culbertson on April 1, 1958. This tract of land is available without charge as a site for soil and water conservation research. The farm now owned by the soil conservation districts cost \$7,200. It is operated through a group of citizens organized as the Northeast Montana Research Committee.

6. The area to be served by the proposed Soil and Water Conservation Research Center at Sidney is facing major adjustments in its agriculture. One important phase of adjustment is already underway with the development of safflower production on lands diverted from wheat production in northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota. Safflower production has developed in the area to the extent that a processing plant was opened at Culbertson during 1959. This new crop holds great promise for increasing the agricultural income of the area but has brought with it several problems requiring additional research. Among them is the problem of erosion of the land after the safflower crop has been harvested. Soil and water research related to this problem will aid in the adjusting of the agriculture of the area away from grain crops which are now in surplus.

7. The city of Sidney is among the most pleasant and progressive in the Northern Great Plains area. It is located in the Yellowstone River Valley in a setting of productive irrigated agriculture. The valley is bordered by dry crop and range lands. Sidney is a growing city with modern facilities. It has an outstanding school system and construction will begin on a new high school this spring. A new hotel completed within the past 10 years is among the finest in Montana. Sidney is served by railroad, bus line, and Frontier Airlines.

INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN LOSSES SUSTAINED IN CONVERTING FROM STREET RAILWAY TO BUS OPERATIONS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I understand that the bill to which I referred a moment ago is at the desk. If it is, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8652), relating to the income tax treatment of certain losses sustained in converting from street railway to bus operations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the bill was passed unanimously by the House, and it was reported favorably by the Committee on Finance. It relates to a public utility; therefore, there can be no private gain involved. It will affect only the rate structure, to the interest of the consumer. I am hopeful that the Senate may see fit to pass the bill.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I should like to ask the Senator from Minnesota whether this will affect the Treasury of the United States in any way. Will it reduce the revenue of the Treasury?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Not in the long run.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Not in the long run?

Mr. HUMPHREY. No.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Is the bill printed?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, it is printed.

It was reported favorably to the Senate by the Committee on Finance. It was reported favorably to the Senate a year ago, but the Senate did not act on it because we did not have time to do so. It had been passed by the House a year ago. It had full hearings in both the Senate and the House.

Mr. PROXMIRE. No objection was raised in the Committee on Finance, and it was passed unanimously by the House?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 5751) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

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19440 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

September 22

Mr. HUMPHREY. I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

YOKO TAKAYASHIKI

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1070, H.R. 2640.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2640) for the relief of Yoko Takayashiki.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1089), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant to the minor child to be adopted by citizens of the United States the status of a nonquota immigrant, which is the status normally enjoyed by the alien minor children of U.S. citizens.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 12-year-old native and citizen of Japan, who presently resides in that country with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Iwai Also, U.S. citizens, who adopted the beneficiary on September 3, 1961. Mr. Also is a chief warrant officer in the U.S. Army. Mrs. Also was lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence and was thereafter naturalized a U.S. citizen on November 3, 1953. Mr. and Mrs. Also are scheduled to return to the United States within the near future, and desire to bring their adopted daughter with them.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES J. UTTERBACK

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 881, S. 521.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 521) for the relief of Charles J. Utterback.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee in the Judiciary with an amendment on page 1, line 9, after the word "from," where it appears the first time, to strike out "the date of his separation from service for the purpose of retirement under the Civil Service Retirement

Act on September 30, 1959, through October 31, 1959, the date on which he would have been separated for such purpose except for the erroneous computation of his term of service by the Corps of Engineers" and insert "September 30, 1959, the date of his separation from service for the purpose of retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act (in accordance with an erroneous computation of his term of service made by the Corps of Engineers) through October 12, 1959, the date on which he became eligible for retirement"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Charles J. Utterback, of Alea, Hawaii, a sum equal to the amount he would have received as compensation had he continued in his employment with the Corps of Engineers, of the United States Army, Honolulu District, from September 30, 1959, the date of his separation from service for the purpose of retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act (in accordance with an erroneous computation of his term of service made by the Corps of Engineers) through October 12, 1959, the date on which he became eligible for retirement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 898), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Mr. Charles J. Utterback, of Alea, Hawaii, a sum equal to the amount he would have received as compensation had he continued his employment in the Corps of Engineers of the U.S. Army, Honolulu district, from September 30, 1959, the date of his separation from service for the purpose of retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act, in accordance with an erroneous computation of his term of service made by the Corps of Engineers, through October 12, 1959, the date on which he became eligible for retirement.

STATEMENT

The unfavorable report of the Department of the Army on this bill shows that Mr. Charles Utterback was born August 5, 1898, in Landes, Ill., and entered the U.S. Army on December 3, 1917, and remained on active duty until he was honorably discharged at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., on January 17, 1919. Mr. Utterback reentered the Army on July 1, 1928, and remained on active duty until receipt of his second honorable discharge on July 1, 1938. Mr. Utterback received a civil service appointment as a tractor operator, CR-3, on November 25, 1936, and remained in various civil service positions continuously until he was erroneously retired from the rolls of the U.S. Army Engineer district, Honolulu, Hawaii, on September 30, 1959. Mr. Utterback would not have completed his 30 years of service required for optional retirement until October 12, 1959.

Since Mr. Utterback's separation had become effective and he could not be restored to the rolls, the district engineer, U.S. Army Engineer district, Honolulu, took corrective action making the effective date of retirement October 31, 1959. Mr. Utterback was

granted length of service credit for October 1959 without actually having performed any duties, so that he could meet the minimum eligibility requirements for optional retirement. This was accomplished administratively by granting Mr. Utterback leave *non tunc*.

This committee is mindful of the fact that Mr. Utterback was separated from his employment by an error of the Corps of Engineers in erroneously determining his length of service for the purpose of retirement under the Civil Service Retirement Act. There is no doubt that Mr. Utterback would have gladly worked through the month of October so that he would have been eligible not only to draw his retirement but also to have drawn his salary for each day up to the day when he would receive his retirement check, which would have been November 1, 1959. However, since Mr. Utterback became eligible to retire on October 12, 1959, this committee feels that he should be paid compensation for only those days which it was actually necessary for him to have worked for purposes of drawing his retirement and, therefore, recommends that the bill, as amended, be favorably considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW DIRECTOR FOR CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, the White House announced several weeks ago that Allen W. Dulles would retire as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency before the end of this year.

Yet Congress is only hours away from adjournment and the President has left the legislative branch in the dark with respect to whom he will nominate to succeed Mr. Dulles.

I am deeply disturbed about this situation.

Unlike other Government agency heads the Director of CIA has been personally vested by Congress with sweeping autonomous authority.

The next 90-day period, from the standpoint of peace or war, may be one of the most crucial in our Nation's history.

The success of the United States in these most critical days ahead requires the finest coordination of intelligence and the most reliable foreign intelligence operations.

The President will be making a grave mistake if he does not use every effort to persuade Mr. Dulles to remain until the competence of his proposed successor can be thoroughly scrutinized by the U.S. Congress.

GOODBYE "PORKY"

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, on Wednesday, September 20, one of the truly fine gentlemen in the sports world, Golfer Ed "Porky" Oliver, passed away. "Old Pork Chop," as he was known to his fellow professionals, succumbed to the dread disease, cancer.

"Porky" paddled as a youngster at the Wilmington Country Club and in 1933

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